BERLIN FOREIGN OFFICE.

Lord Pauncefote and the British Ministry in an Embarrassing Position-Friends of the British Ambassador Contend That the Anti-Intervention Proposal Was Submitted at the Request of the Austrian Minister and Lord Pauncetote Did Not Sanction or Indorse It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-While the Government has regarded with a mixture of curiosity and amusement the controversy between Germany and Great Britain as to which showed the greater friendliness toward the United States in the efforts to preserve peace between this country and Spain, the new turn which the incident has taken, through the publication by the German Foreign Office of documentary evidence tending to place Lord Pauncefote and the British Ministry in an embarrassing position, has aroused a keener interest among officials here.

Government authorities with whom THE SEN reporter talked to-day expressed great surprise over the revelation of the Berlin Foreign Office, and they were utterly at a loss to explain the specific statement of Mr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador in Washington, and the written testimony to support it, that Lord Pauncefote had initiated the proposal that the Powers unite "to dispel the error that armed intervention in Cuba is sanctioned by the civilized world." From what was said by these authorities, it is evident that the American Government had understood that the proposal of Lord Pauncefote was submitted to his diplomatic colleagues at the request of the Minister of Austria-Hungary, Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengervar, and that the British Ambassador did not sanction or indorse it. Lord Pauncefote, it was understood, had acted merely n his official capacity as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Lord Pauncefote's position in this matter would be less embarrassing and uncertain were it not for the statement made by Lord Cranborne, the British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on Feb. 11 that "Her late Majesty's Government never proposed, through her Majesty's Ambassador or otherwise, any declaration adverse to the action of the United States in Cuba. On the contrary," the Under Secretary added, "her Majesty's Government declined to assent to any such proposal." Lord Cranborne's disclaimer places Lord Pauncefote in the attitude of having taken the responsibility, without consultation with his Government, of making the proposal, which, according to the German Ambassador, was initiated by the British representative.

Every feature of the controversy has been discussed minutely in official and diplomatic quarters to-day without bringing any solution of the mystery surrounding the action of Lord Pauncefote as interpreted by his colleague from Germany. The friends of the British Ambassador maintain, despite the seeming proof to the contrary produced by the Berlin foreign office, that the proposal cabled to his Government by Ambassador Von Holleben originated with the Austrian Minister and not with Lord Pauncefote, who was, it is contended, merely the official medium of communication to the diplomatic body. Others, while not attempting to deny this, insist that a prima facie case of a display of unfriendliness toward the United

States has been made against Lord Pauncefote, which he should not lose any time in explaining. Leaving aside the details of the discussion, however, the present aspect of the incident may be sifted down to single question, Was Mr. Von Holleben mistaken or not in his assertion that Lord Pauncefote initiated the movement aimed against American intervention in Cuba? In seeking an answer to this question,

the most competent witness would naturally be Mr. Hengelmüller, the Minister of Justria. He is in a position to say whether the Government and Lord Pauncefote's friends were right in their understanding that the proposal submitted to the Ambassadors in Washington on April 14, 1898, by Lord Pauncefote was prepared by Mr. Hengelmüller or the British representative. But Mr. Hengelmüller declines to clear the mystery. He was at the State Department to-day, and while there was asked by newspaper reporters to say some mation could be obtained as to his busi-

Lord Pauncefote is equally circumspect, e has not changed his opinion that any He has not changed his opinion that any statement concerning the part played by England or himself in the affair should come from the British Foreign Office. When THE SUN reporter called at the British Embassy to-day he was informed by one of the Secretaries that the Ambassador would say nothing on the subject. In behalf of the German Embassy the explanation was made that it would be useless to attempt to interview Ambassador von Holleben.

Some little evidence is at hand in Wash ington, however, bearing on the part played by Lord Pauncefote in the diplomatic con-ference of April 14, 1898, but it should be said at the outset of any statement on the subject that this evidence is merely suggestive and not direct. The notes to the Ambassadors inviting them to the confer-ence at which the anti-intervention proposal was submitted were signed by Lord Pauncefote. He asked the Ambassadors to meet at the Brillish Embassy to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, the notes being dated April 13, to consider a proposition regard to the troubles between the United States and Spain. It was not stated in hese identical communications that the proposition had been prepared by the Austrian Minister. It is asserted that Lord Pauncefote did not at the conference say that the proposal was submitted at the request of the Austrian Minister. The ther assertion was made to-day that you Holleben was not alone among his proposal emanated with the British them, telegraphed their Governments same language as that used by

the German representative who said:
The British Ambassador to-day took, in
a very surprising way the initiative in a new
collective step on the part of the Ministers." Even more interesting and important than any of the above assertions is another attributed to more than one source of author-ity. This is to the effect that when the representatives of the Powers assembled in the British embassy on the morning of April 14, 1898, they found that the proposed lective note to the United States, which they were called together to consider, had been prepared in writing, and that it was in English. Lord Paumeefote was the only epresentative of an English-speaking people tho was a party to the conference. This, aken in connection with the fact that no atement was made that the proposal

s also reason to believe that the English text was copied by Mr. Von Holleben and

hat the copy is now in the possession of the Berlin Foreign Office.

There is a reasonable explanation in support of the statement that Lord Paunce-tote called the meeting at the request of the Austrian Minister, and that it was held the British company. As deep of the in the British embassy. As dean of the Diplomatic Corps it was his privilege and duty to issue the invitation, and the British the regular meeting place of sadors. But the failure of the Ambassadors. British Ambassador to inform his colleagues illness. He that the proposal was not his, but the Connecticut.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONTROVERSY

Austrian Minister's, if such was the case, is not so easily explained, and no authoritative statement is obtainable as to the allegation that the proposal had been originally written in English. The conferences of the Ambassadors are conducted in French and communications between them are usually

communications between them are usually in that language.
Out of the controversy that is going on between London and Berlin and which this Government regards as a flattering recognition of its importance as a world Power have come a number of interesting disclosures. One of the most notable of these was made to-day by a United States Senator whose thorough acquaintance with diplomatic secrets and his high standing as an adviser of the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations command attention velt administrations command attention to his statements. He asserted positively that after the battle of Manila Bay an at-tempt was made to induce the European Powers to intervene to stop the war be-tween Spain and the United States, but the attempt failed through the attitude of England, which emphatically declined to sauction the movement and used her influence to down it

LAWYER'S LEARNED FIREWORKS.

Tells in Will Case How Aristotle Viviscoted

a Bull and Found the Carotids.

Supreme Court Justice Smith in Brook lyn heard testimony yesterday in the suit of Mrs. Estelle Lencioni to set aside the will of Charles K. Myer, who died two years ago, on the ground that it was not the last will of Mr. Myer and that he did not have testamentary capacity. Mrs. Lencioni is 80 years old and alleges that Myer was her son. She testified that her son was born in 1851 or 1852 and because she was an opera singer and travelled with her husband she placed the child out to board She says she did not know her son was dead until recently.

Dr John Mead Collander testified that Myer was unable to make a will in 1898 as he had hemorrhage of the brain, which left-him weak-minded J. Grattan McMahon, who appeared for the defendants, then cross-examined Dr. Collander.

cross-examined Dr. Collander.

"Do you know what the carotid artery is?" asked Mr. McMahon.

"Oh, yes," replied the witness, "if I remember my Latin."

"Pardon me," said Mr. McMahon. "That is not Latin. It is Greek. The carotids were discovered by Aristotle, who gave all names to the human organs and members which you gentlemen of the medical profession has been seen by a reserved. n have been using for a thousand years r no medical man has in a thousand years given a new name to any human part. When he vivisected a bull and found years given a new name to any human part. When he vivisected a bull and found that by exerting pressure upon this artery he could produce sleep, he named it Carotid, which is Greek for sleep which you will know if you ever read Homer, doctor?"

"Oh, yes." said the witness.

"What has this to do with the case," said counsel for Mrs. Lencioni.

"I haven't the slightest idea," said Justice Smith.

e Smith.
"Well, then, I'll let you go, doctor," said
"McMahon, and the witness left the

The defence declares that Myer was The detence declares that Myer was adopted by a Mrs. Hazzard in Yonkers in 1851, when he was about 5 years old and a foundling. At 14 he was taken by a Mr. Kline who for four years educated him. He became a school teacher, and among his pupils were the defendants in this cuit.

this suit.

Thirty years ago Myer gave up the school and got a place in the New York city Post Office He lived at 568 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. When he died he left his setate, Brooklyn. When he died he left his setate about \$21,000, to be divided among some of his pupils.

SAYS SCHOOL'S A DEATH TRAP. Brooklyn Manual Training May Be Shut I p-Building Once Conden

Borough President Swanstrom, Comptroller Grout and Deputy Fire Commissioner Laimbeer, will inspect the Manual Training High School, Court and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, to-day and if conditions

are as bad as represented, President Swan-strom will have the school closed.

Dr. Raymond, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Health Board, reported yester-day that he found the building to be a "fire-trap and in an overcrowded and un-sanitary condition." He said there were 781 pupils in the school, most of whom dirls. In the event of fire the fatal-

purposes.

G. N. Y. DEMOCRACY CONTESTS. Advisory Committee and New County

Committee to Meet Next Week. The Advisory Committee of the Greater New York Democracy will meet on Wednesday of next week to consider all of the contests that have arisen out of the district elections held on and before Feb. 12. There are half a dozen of these contests of which notice has been given already, and several more of them are expected to de-

welop within a few days.

The new County Committee and the new Executive Committee of the organization will meet some time next week to organize.

Ex-Coroner Anthony McOwen says he took no part in the Thirty-fourth district Greater New York Democracy primary of either faction. either faction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY IN DEMAND Swanstrom Takes Johnstone Off Fornes Hands and Raises His Salary.

Jocelyn Johnstone, a Tammany man, who was private secretary to Randolph Guggenheimer when Mr. Guggenheimer was President of the Council and who was retained in that capacity by President Fornes of the present Board of Aldermen, Fornes of the present Board of Aldermen, has been appointed private secretary to President Swanstrom of the borough of Brooklyn, his salary to be \$2,500. Last Friday his salary under Fornes was out to \$2,000 by the Board of Estimate upon the suggestion of Mr. Fornes. It is reported that Mr. Fornes will appoint in Johnstone's place a bother, who now lives in Binghamton, of ex-State Senator O'Cennor.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Robert A. Abbott, millionaire President of the Jefferson Coal Company, died last night in Bethlehem, Pa., of shock incident to the loss of two favorite grandchildren by scarlet fever within thirty hours. Capt Abbott went to the front with Asa Packer's Yolunteers in the Civil War and had his lower law shot away in the battle of Antietam. His brother-lin-law, Mr. Packer, started him coal mining and operating. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac and was a Past Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Daniel Sargent Pillsbury, for forty years a

public.

Daniel Sargent Pillsbury, for forty years a stationer, printer and wholesale paper dealer in this city, died yesterday at his home in Mount Vernon. Mr. Pillsbury owned a very large collection of brass musical instruments. It his younger days he was a member of a brass band. He started his collection about twenty-five years ago and had devoted a great amount of time and travel in building it up.

W. E. Conover, who formerly was a large dealer in mentles in New York city, died at his home in Greenwich, Conn., yesterday, sized about 63 years. He had been suffering for about a year from gout. He leaves a widow and five children. He was the son of J. S. Conover of New York, and succeeded his father in business.

As composed of the father in business.

Mrs. L. E. Ellis, sister of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, is dead at her home in Detroit. About a week ago she was seized with grlp, which developed into hemorrhage of the brain. She became unconscious and never ralited. She was born at Palmyra, N. Y. on Dec. 9, 1840. Besides her husband she leaves three children.

Dr. Charles Carlton, President of the Carlton Female College at Bonham, Tex., died yesterday, aged 80 years. He was born in England and graduated from Bethany College, Va.

Royal J. Kimball, aged 80, died in New Conn., yesterday after a week's He was the oldest Freemason in RUSSO-CHINESE BANK KILLED.

FIRST EFFECT OF ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Prince Ching Refuses to Discuss Project With Russian Agents-The Pact Includes Manchurta—Sir William Vernor Harcourt Attacks Treaty in Common -Balfour and Cranborne Defend It.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. PEKIN, Feb. 18.-Prince Ching has refused to further discuss the Russo-Chinese

bank project with the Russian agents. Toxio, Feb. 18.-The press here and at Yokohama is enthusiastic over the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Great Britain's abandonment of her isolation to form a written alliance with Japan regardless of racial and religious prejudices is regarded as a

All the papers emphasize the peaceful purpose of the agreement. The leading ournals remark that it imposes responsibility upon Japan to increase the efficiency of her armaments and to develop her resources, as the alliance can only be effective by continuing the efforts which made it possible.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty is the paramount topic of interest here. M. Paul Lessar, the Russian Minister, attempts to minimize its importance, but he exhibits the gravest concern over it. He has called upon Mr. Conger regarding the attitude of the United States, which a week ago took an advanced position in regard to her treaty rights and the open door in

PACT DISCUSSED IN COMMONS. Treaty Includes Manchuria - Government's Policy Attacked.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Feb. 13.—Replying to a question by Mr. Henry Norman, member for South Wolverhampton, in the House of Commons to-day, Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the substance of the Anglo-Japanese agreement had been communicated to the United States, which had not yet expressed an

opinion on it. In reply to a further question as to whether the alliance applied to Manchuria and its occupation by Russia and whether the agreement had received the adhesion of the German Government, Viscount Cranborne said that Manchuria was no more excluded than any other province in China. The substance of the agreement had been communicated to Germany.

Mr. Henry Norman moved the adjournment of the House, a technical formality affording the opportunity of discussing the treaty.

Mr. Norman wanted to know what Great Britain was committed. He said apparently the British policy was tied hard and fast to the wheels of Japan, and Great Britain might be forced into war in direct opposition to her interests. The treaty was evidently directed against Russia. Norman asked if the Government had tried to come to terms with Russia in regard to Manchuria. If not Russia might claim that Great Britain was going about seeking allies against her.

Lord Cranborne, replying on behalf of the Government, said that the agreement had not been arrived at in haste. The origin was in the Government's desire to maintain the status quo, the open door, and the integrity of China. Almost every other Power had accepted these as principles of policy and Japan had done so especially in view of her position in Corea, which they recognized.

"With regard to China we have worked on of this country have nearly always acted together. [Cheers.] No doubt in this agreement we will command the full approval of the Government of the United

States. Lord Cranborne declared that the contracting parties were bound to undertake mutual defence only when danger was due to the aggression of others. The Power called upon to help the other must be the judge whether the conditions of the treaty had been fulfilled.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he was not satisfied with the Government's assurances, especially its motives for concluding the treaty. What was the status quo in the Far East, especially Manchuria, and what if Japan were attacked by a great overwhelming single Power? Was there no obligation to prevent her being crushed by a single Power?

Moreover, if there was a Far Eastern war it would not be confined to China and the China seas. They would probably be faced by opponents capable of pouring unlimited forces into Persia and Afghanisten and across the Indian frontier. Consequently, the Government was staking upon the throw of dice the peace and the future of India. The allied fleets would be engaged in the Mediterranean and Baltic as well as in the China seas.

Was not the Government, he asked undertaking such a responsibility lightly. At a time when it was piling up millions of debt, when it was compelled to search throughout the British possessions to strengthen its army, when it had actually depleted the defences of India to get more troops, it ought to have had much further information respecting the operations of the treaty and the perils it might involve.

The treaty embodied a policy that was contrary to the wholesome traditions of Great Britain for nearly a century. These had suddenly been abandoned to embark upon a policy, the future of which nobody could forecast, a policy which bound the allies to maintain the integrity and independence of China for five years at the price of war if necessary. All treaties of this pature had an immense evil. They imposed upon those signing them the necessity for doing what would be disastrous to their fortunes or threatened them with disaster at the prospect of refusing to act, which would be injurious to the nation's

Sir Henry Campbell-Bonnerman, the Liberal leader, said Viscount Cranborne had not given a reason for taking the present step whereby the country lost the advantage of freedom. The interests of Great Britain, Japan and the United States, he said, were identical. Could not these interests have been sufficiently secured by an interchange of notes instead of by an explicit undertaking?

Mr. Balfour said: "If it were possible for two Powers to coalesce against Japan the latter would either be crippled, or, in order to prevent being crippled, compelled to modify her policy. It is not good for Great Britain that Japan be crippled or compelled to modify her policy, and the | to all women .- Adv

treaty has evidently rendered both con-

ngencies impossible.
"It has been suggested that the treaty must be unfriendly to other nations. It was nothing of the kind. It was entirely desirable that Great Britain be on cordial and friendly terms with Russia and that no lack of confidence divide the Govern-

ments of those countries. "The dangers that the treaty guards against are dangers of an adventurous policy on the part of the Russian Government in the Far East. We are far from expecting any such policy on the part of the present Russian Government, but it is of Europe schools of thought which favor the carrying out of such schemes.

Whether such schools will ever gain such influence as to endanger the peace of the world, I do not know. I trust not and believe not, but by the treaty we have done something to strengthen the forces making for peace, and to place it on a solid and permanent foundation." great historical event, which highly honors

The Marquis of Lansdowne, on entering the House of Lords this afternoon, was received with loud cheers. He explained in similar terms to Lord Cranborne the particulars of the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Lord Rosebery asked what was the effect of the new treaty on Manchuria.

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied: So far as the treaty is concerned with the integrity of China Manchuria must be taken as forming part of the Chinese Empire. We desire to protect Japan against what we consider to be a great peril which must menace her by a coalition of other Powers. Japan is capable of encountering any single Power, but if more than one should attack her she would run the greatest risk." Lord Lansdowne said he was not aware of any connection between the abandonment of Wei-Hai-Wei and the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Both were decided upon at about the same time; probably his colleagues were influenced by knowledge.

COMMENT ON DUAL ALLIANCE. In Case of a Conflict the "Figaro" See Menace and Danger to France.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. VIENNA, Feb. 13.-Commenting on the Anglo-Japanese treaty, the Neue Freie Presse to-day says: "The treaty is an event of extraordinary importance, not only as a message that the English people are freed from their splendid isolation, but also for Europe."

The Fremdenblatt says the true importance of the treaty lies in the possibility that England and Japan may also decide to take joint action on other matters.

COLOGNE, Feb. 13.-The Cologne Gazette says: "Germany has every reason to be satisfied in every respect with the agreement, for Germany can have no bette wish than that the struggle in the Far East and the United States may be postponed as long as possible. There is nothing in the treaty that militates against the opendoor policy. Germany's chief concern is that this policy shall also apply to German trade and industry."

PARIS, Feb. 13.-The Figure regards the treaty as of considerable importance. though it says the rapprochement of the two countries is a surprise to nobody. The treaty is a success for England. Japan promises to help her army and fleet at a time when t. British Army is weakened. For France the alliance, in the improbable hypothesis of a conflict, creates a menace and danger. "It would be imprudent, seriously, and puerile to take it tragically Between the two reefs France will have no difficulty in keeping the proper distance consistent with her dignity as well as her

The Matin says that under the pressure of circumstances Great Britain casts aside its lofty motto of isolation and accepts the outstretched hand of Japan.

The Temps declares that the alliance marks a new era. Mr. Chamberlain had aties would be appalling.

The building was formerly occupied by the Boys' High School. It was condemned before they left it as being unfit for school small difficulty that has arisen during the an important effect in Germany, which is negotiations in Pekin the representative displaced by England in Japan's favor of the United States and the representative for the control of China. An indirect, but clear invitation is held out to the United States to join in the alliance.

> EXPOSES "BRITISH HYPOCRISY. That's the Way Berlin Considers Dr. Von Holleben's Statement.

> Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN BERLIN, Feb. 13.-The publication of Dr. Von Helleben's despatches in the Reichsanzeiger continues to absorb the press and politicians, and it is almost universally regarded as exposing the hypoerisy and mendacity of the British Gov-

ernment. The Kreus Zeitung declares that the newest London game of duplicity has been finally lost. The Taegliche Rundschau believes that the incident, combined with Prince Henry's visit, will transfer American affections from Great Britain to Ger-

These are samples of the many com ments made on the subject. The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, is almost the only paper that does not accuse Great Britain

of perfidy. The opinion is held in diplomatic circles that unless Great Britain replies satisfactorily to the Reichsanzeiger's publication Germany must be regarded as having won the trick.

QUEEN CORDIAL TO EMPRESS. Greetings Exchanged Over the Anglo-

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS LONDON, Feb. 18 .- It is said that prior to the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty friendly greetings were exchanged between King Edward and the Mikado, and when it was signed Queen Alexandra sent a cordial message to the Empress of Japan. It is asserted that the sending of such a message by a Queen is unprecedented in the history of Europe.

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TELLS BRITAIN'S BOER PLANS.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN DEFENDS HIS WAR POLICY.

England Must Take From Boers Barest Possibility of Making Another Uprising-Defends Perpetual Exile of Leaders - Address Presented to Him

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Corporation of the City of London, at the Guildhall to-day, presented to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial Secretary, an address expressing admiration for his services to the empire in the past twenty-five years and the statesmanlike qualities, industry and firmness b which he had welded together the domin ions beyond the seas, and called forth ex pressions of loyalty from their distant fel ow countrymen, unparalleled in depth and ntensity throughout their long and glorious history. The address expressed the hope that he would be long spared to devote to the service of his King and country his great powers of mind and unrivalled experience which had done so much to strengthen and consolidate the colonial empire. The address was inclosed in a gold casket.

The police preparations in the vicinity of the Guildhall were elaborate, but needless. Barriers were erected and other precautions against a crush were taken. crowd, which was a fair sized one, greeted Mr. Chamberlain with cheers and waving for its possession by the European Powers of hats. Mr. Chamberlain responded by bowing repeatedly. The demonstration was not marked by any particular warmth, but was entirely friendly

Mr. Chamberlain surprised the police by arriving at Blackfriars bridge and crossing in a crowd of traffic. A few pedestrians recognized the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Chamberlain responded to occasional salutations. He was seated beside his wife in a two-horse open landau. He looked spruce and radiant.

One of the first arrivals at the Guildhall was Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was soon followed by Mr. Arthur Balfour and Miss Balfour. Others present were the Marquis of Landsdowne, Foreign Secretary, the Bishop of London; Mr. C. T. Ritchie, Home Secretary; the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Earl of Onslow, Under Secretary for the Colonies, and sevral other members of the Government.

In his reply to the address Mr. Chamberlain expressed his gratitude for the honor conferred on him for his services, even when, as in his case, they had been imperfectly performed. The honor was greatly enhanced by coming from those who, through centuries of effort, had made this country

great and kept it free. The Government, Mr. Chamberlain said, ad two great national obje unquestionably British authority in South Africa and to maintain the unity of the empire. Both of these objects involved a war in which the nation was still unfortunately engaged. It was a war which would always be memorable, because it had demanded greater military effort than was ever asked for from the country before, and because the country had shown in a manner that could not be misunderstood by friend or foe that her potential strength was almost inexhaustible, as were the re sources of the empire.

The very magnitude of the effort justified the question-was it a necessary, just and inevitable war? He did not think that he need stoop to meet the imputations of national greed and lust of territory, still less of personal ambition or mean and even criminal motives. The war had been supported by the conscience of the nation as a whole, which had more impartial authority in the approval of her sister nations across the seas

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to review th causes and effects of the war, the attitude of the country, and the resultant imperial consolidation. He eulogized the behavior of the troops. The value of this step toward consolidation could not be overestimated and they were now within measure of its practical accomplishment, fraught with consequences of incalculable importance in coming years. "We are not vindictive," he declared. "If our enemies said yester-"We are not vindictive day that they would surrender to-day they would be welcomed to-morrow as our friends.

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to repudiate the charges that the Government was pursuing the policy of extermination. He wanted to know what shade of a shadov of truth there was in such an accusation. They had said that certain men who had been the cause of the prolongation of the war should not return to the country of which they had been the greatest enemiesmen who had openly boasted that they would sweep the English out of South Africa. Their removal was not a vindictive punishment It was a measure of self-preservation In like manner, immunity to treason was not humanity; it was cruelty to those who had deserved best of England-those loyalists whose sufferings had been so great, and even to those Boers who in thousands at the present time were recognizing the futility of the struggle and aiding them to put an

end to it. "We will have to show," Mr. Chamberlain maintained, "in common justice to those who have stood by us, that disloyalty does not always pay. In justice to those who have died and for the security of the survivors we have to complete our task and make the Boers recognize that they have been defeated. We must take away from them the barest possibility of making another attempt. To do otherwise would be to disappoint the expectations of the nation and to lose the confidence of our kinsfolk and to invite the contempt of those foreign countries whose affection it seems impossible for us to gain, but whose respect at any rate we are able to secure

Replying to a toast to his health Secretary Chamberlain said he was well aware that

the object of the ceremony of the day was not so much an honor to a man as to the principle he represented. The principle was national patriotism. In the application of that principle none had shown a more splendid example than their kinsfolk across the seas. That was splendid. "It is a fact," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that this spectacle of communities essentially democratic offering their unwavering support to the mother country has produced a profound mpression in other countries, especially in the United States of America, a country which of all others is the one whose friendship we desire to keep and enjoy." [Cheers.]

MANILA SHIPPERS PROTEST.

They Declare Customs Administrative Act Obstructive and Impracticable. pecial Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, Feb. 13.—Shippers protest that the new Customs Administrative act will obstruct commerce and lead to endless red tape. It will also delay the complete Americanization of the islands. At present its enforcement would be impracticable in the unprotected harbor, which is without wharves.

There have been numerous surrenders of rebels throughout Batangas province. The policy of reconcentration has been established in the Camarines to a limited extent. There is considerable military activity in Samar. Eight officers and seventy-six riflemen have surrendered recently.

BRITISH AGENT UNDER CHARGES. Officer at New Orleans Resigns, Forfeiting BAPTIZED THROUGH THE ICE. Gratuity of \$4,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Feb. 13.-In the House of Com mons to-day Secretary of War Brodrick said that the British officer who had been accused at New Orleans of receiving a commission in connection with the purchase of horses for the remount department had been ordered to clear his character by bringing legal action; otherwise he would be expected to resign his commission.

The officer resigned, forfeiting a gratuity of £800 to which he was entitled. Mr. Brodrick added that the matter would be brought up before a commission of inquiry, which it was proposed to organize.

Spread of X-Science in Germany Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.-Reports from Stettin show that in spite of the Kaiser's opposition Christian Science is being exploited in northeast Germany. A Protestant minister of the name of Peters and his wife started a Christian Science home in Stettin It has evidently been successful, for Mr Peters later on bought more ground and will add a wing to the building.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN BERLIN, Feb. 13 .- In the lower hous of the Prussian Landtag to-day Baron von Richthofen, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, announced that the British Government had declined to allow the proposed despatch \$3,000,000. of a German medical relief expedition to the concentration camps in South Africa. The British Government, however, had no objection to the sending out of clothing, food and the like.

Miss Sanderson to Pay in Installments.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS. Feb. 13.-The judgment in the action of a merchant against Miss Sibvi Sanderson to recover \$3,790 reduces the amount of the claim to \$3,190, and allows Miss Sanderson to pay it in installments spread over two years.

HOTFOOT AFTER DADY'S CROWD. Independent Republicans Are Going to

Bottom of Brooklyn Scandals. A self-appointed committee of inde pendents whose object is to purify the Republican organization in Brooklyn had Brooklyn Young Republican Club in the Johnston Building last night. Frederick M. Brooks, President of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, presided and J. A. Heckman acted as Secretary. Others at the conference of the stolen money. Davis has managed to pay back considerable of the money. He will be sentenced April 8. a secret conference in the rooms of the the conference were former Mayor Schieren Assistant Corporation Counsel McKeen Ludwig Nissen, George S. Richards, former Commissioner of Elections B. F. Blair Civil Service Commissioner Ogden, former District Attorney H. R. Steele and Henry

On Monday evening Chairman Jacob On Monday evening the Republican Executive Con-mittee, knowing that Mr. Schieren and others intended to investigate the affairs of the Republican party in reference to the of the Republican party in reference to the Guden scandal, and acting in harmony with the views of Lieut-Gov. Woodruff, attempted to forstall the action of these independents by appointing a committee of fourteen. But up to last night, notwithstanding the fact that Lieut-Gov. Woodruff in an interview said: "I hope that every man selected will serve," ten of the men named as Mr. Brenner's committee declined to serve. These ware

of the men named as Mr. Brenner's committee declined to serve. These were ex-Mayer Schieren, Willis L. Ogden, Henry Batterman, Herbert F. Gunneson, E. Dwight Church, Ludwig Nissen, Thomas F. Peters, Frank M. Brooks, Hiram R. Steele and Dr. George W. Brush.

"We understand Mr. Brenner's little game," sald one of the committee which met last night. "Brenner is as deep in the political mine as Dady is in the political mud. Brenner is one of those who consented to Guden's nomination, and he is to all intent and purposes a part and parcel to all intent and purposes a part and parcel of the organization that is to be investi-gated. This is no white-washing committee. It is self-appointed and will conduct its investigation on just lines.

The meeting lasted from 8 until 11 6 clock.

nebody would give particulars of what but nobody would give particulars of what had been done. It was said that the com-mittee had decided upon the Assembly district plan for the purpose of fighting the old leaders at the Se tember primaries. Col. Dady is expected home from Havana FOR CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

Men of Both Political Parties Call a Mass Meeting to He Held Here.

F. B. Thurber, President of the United States Export Association, sent to THE Sun yesterday a copy of a call for a mass meeting in behalf of granting tariff reductions on Cuban imports into the United States. Mr. Thurber says that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will preside at the meeting. and he adds that there are no selfish inter ests behind the movement. The call

We, the understaned, members of both political parties, pulled in love of justice, call upon our fellow entirens to assemble in mass meeting at a o'clack on Feb 19, 1905, at Carnegie Hall, in support of the efforts of the President and the Secretary of Warrento Save the Cudans from rum

J. B. Moore,
Honace E. Demino,
Henry W. Tart
ALBERT STICKER,
CHARLES S. SMITH,
PRED W. HINGITES,
JOHN C. CALBOUN,
JOHN C. CALBOUN,
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WILLIAM R. STEWART,
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JOHN R. STEWAR

JOHN C. CALHOUN,
R. A. CHRSHEBHOUGH,
EDWARD LAUTERBACH,
ADRIAN INELIN.
WILLIAM RUMBEY,
JULIAN R. DAVTAS,
CONNELIUS N. BLISS,
FREDERICK F. CCLVER,
J. M. CEBALLOS,
HENRY P. BOOTH,
M. W. MACLAY,
W. E. DODGE,
ARRAM S. HEWITT.

W. E. DODGE.
ARRAM S. HEWITT.
THEODORE L. CLYLER,
GEO. HAVEN PUTNAM,
JOHN BURFOUGHS,
W. D. HEWELLS,
R. W. GILDER,
HARRINGTON PUTNAM,
WILLIAM POTIS,
JACOB A. RIIS,
HORACE WUITE

JAY SCHIEFFELIS, Wil. JAY SCHIEFFELD,
JOHN G. CABLIBLE,
EDWARD M. SHEPARD,
W. HOURKE COCKEAN,
PETER B. OLANE,
DELANCET NICOLL,
WALLACE MACFARLANE,
GEO W. WICKERSHAM,
OSCAR STRAUS,
W.M. EDMOND CURTIS,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
JAMES D. HAGUE,
WILLIAM N. COHEN,
HENRY OPDYKE,
ADMEN H. JOLINE,
DANIEL J. HOLDEN,
B. F. TRACY.

Converts to the "Church of the Living God" Take an Ice Cold Bath. ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 13.-In the midst of a driving snowstorm seven persons, new

converts to the "Church of the Living God," otherwise known as the "Holy Ghost and Us" society, were baptized in the icecold waters of the small stream which runs through Buttermilk Gorge, three miles from Ithaca. Ice had to be broken away to get to the baptismal pool.

away to get to the baptismal pool.

These baptisms followed as a result of a revival which the society has been holding in Ithaca, the services being conducted by the Rev. C. E. Holland. The Rev. Mr. Holland says that he received the holy light of baptism from the Rev. F. W. Sanford, who recently paid a visit to Ithaca. The two ministers declare that they have compared disease that they have compared disease they have compared disease they have compared disease. two ministers declare that they have com-municated directly with God, and that they are the only ones who ever enjoyed that privilege. Mr. Holland has with him a Miss Olive Mills, who, it is alieged, was raised from the dead by his wonderful powers. On Sunday next several more converts will be baptized in the same man-ner. The sect originated at Shiloh, Me.

KANSAS CITY \$3,000,000 DEAL Central Company Buys Out Kansas and

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—The Central Coal and Coke Company of this city has bought all the property and business of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company of St. Louis. The price paid is said to be over

The Central company will increase it capitalization from \$3,750,000 to \$7,000,000 The deal is mostly for cash and the mone, was furnished by "a New York capitalist," presumably George Gould, for the Central Coal and Coke Company has very close relations with the Missouri Pacific. relations with the Missouri Pacific.
The Central company will now own
forty-five coal mines in operation, employing 10,000 men; twenty-three stores,
doing a business of \$2,000,000 yearly; 2,500
houses, homes of its employees; 50,000
acres of coal lands in Missouri, Kansas,
Indian Territory, Arkansas, Louisiana,
Texas and Wyoraing; lumber mills turning
out 180,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, and
offices and agencies all over the country.

Embezzler Pleads Guilty.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13. - Richard C. Davis, who has been on trial in the Federal Court, charged with embezzling about \$75,000 from the First National Bank of Washington, Ind., withdrew his plea of not guilty this morning, and pleaded guilty

Lost Bets in Bankrunt's Schedules, Howard T. Alexander, salesman, of \$4 Water street, petitioning to be declared bankrupt, mentions among his liabilities of \$13,798 a disputed chara of C. A. Harned & Co., stock brokers, for \$1,810, losses on stocks, and \$1,290, lost in bots to Harry M. Rogers of 15 West Forty-fourth street. This claim also be disputes.

From the Resion Dady Advertiser.

Local yielding interest during the coming teason will centre in the radius of the Y. R. this class last year, and some of these may be sold West this senson, but sixteen bew of V. E. A. open raises being attracted for the fleet, in religion to those arranged by those not necessary of that heaft. At least two prominent designers, B. B. Crownessield and E. A. beardman, his associate, consider the old recordent class superior in many ways to the new class of boats under present restriction.

The new fi-foot class boats carry between 578 and Big against led of soil, MB square feet increasing the recordence of the constant of the con

Exactive Bromo-Quinine Tableta